EUROPE.

German Finance and Military Absorption of the Industrial Resources.

French Cabinet Policy and Oppositionist Tacties in Parliament.

Earl Russell on Public Education and "Popery" in England.

Emigration to Turkey and Colonization from the West.

Our special correspondents in Europe supply the following varied and important illustrations of currept Old World history to the 5th of June.

GERMANY.

The Zoll Parlhment-Finance-Military Absorption and the Great War Vortex-How the Nationalities are Affected. BERLIN, June 1, 1870.

The Zoll Parliament, representing North and South Germany, has closed the last session of its three years' legislative period. The next meeting of that ody, whose existence is secured by treaties until 1877, requires new elections. King William, in dismissing the members, expressed much satis ction at the result of their deliberations—the adoption of the revised tariff proposed by the ailied governments. He called it a praiseworthy conceson to national feeling, and a sacrifice on all sides for the benefit of the fatherland. Those not behind as a curiosity in parhamentary history; for during the sessions of 1868 and 1869 the government de petroleum were flatly denied. The same was the case this year with respect to the duty on coffee, and a vast majority voted against it, but, strange to say, forty-eight hours worked a complete change, and at the last reading a majority as large as that of the previous noes had shifted to the opposite side, voting eye with the government. As to the means by which this compromise between he national liberals and the conservatives has been effected it is yet a mystery, and so secretly was it contrived that the Fortschritt party were taken completely by surprise. They justly suspect that the reonvalescent patient at Varrin, Count Bismarck, has applied the screws, as on former occasions, and own his whole weight and influence into the scale of government. White the duty on petroleum, yielding perhaps a militon, had been almost unanimously re cted when demanded last year by Baron Von Der Heydt the increase of the coffee duty, amounting to

he Customs Parliament.

A natural concomitant to increasing the tariff on articles of general consumption is the project of enarging the military budget. It is said that the Min tster of War, General Von Roon, will Insist instead of 225 thalers per head of the army on 240 thalers, an item of nearly 5,000,000 more in the ordinary etat and on a similar amount in the extraordinary etat for the alteration and improvement of the nec Gle guns. Judging from the compliance heretofore shown by the representatives such demands, when made at the next Reichstag, may meet little resistance, regardless of the groans of the overburdened people and the helplessness of some of the smaller States, who entirely lack the means of paying their share towards such an expensive military establish-

If I should stigmatize this all-absorbing military

proclivity of the North German Confederate governent an "ill wind" I could not say of it that it blows nobody good, inasmuch as its direct consequence is godsend to you in the shape of a vastly increased emigration to your hemisphere, and, as freely admitted on all sides here, composed of better classes of people than have ever heretofore left the country. large numbers of intelligent and well-to-do farmers and mechanics of Pomerania, West Prussia and Posen are settling up their affairs and preparing, with their families, for the journey. Most of them go by invitation of friends, who write in glowing terms of their success and bid them to come and occupy the fine lands they have se-

terms of their success and bid them to come and occupy the fine lands they have selected for shem. Even in the province of Brandenburg, the heart of Prussla, and this (Berlin) its capital city, we know a district of nearly two hundred thousand inhabitants—Priegnitz, as it is called—which will furnish this year quite a respectable number of emigrants, and of the very best class of citizens. It appears that parties who emigrated years ago from that section to litinois and section the Chicago, where they became very wealthy, have encouraged some of their relatives to join them. Contrary to intention, these private tiaings of splendid success leaked out, and having become known generally many are now talishing of similarly improving their fortunes. There can be no doubt that these industrious folks of the district of Priegnitz will thrive in their new home, and thus illustrate how a perverse government, by inflicting dire disease upon one country, may contribute to the healthuliness and welfare of another and better governed one.

Owing to the ease in the money market her during the last month considerable transactions have taken place in American railway mortgage bonds, and in certain chques of the exchange Kansas Pacific, Rockford, Rock Island, Chatfanooga, Portland, Peninsular Michigan, South Pacific, Missons, Dere, however, are said to have remitted some of these bonds to your market, with the view of testing their value, when they were informed that thoy were not negotiable in Wall street, and intended only for the Continent. Further, it is said that Baron Von Geroit thought fit to address the department here on this subject, in consequence of which the Prussian Minnister of Commerce advised the elders of the Stock Exchange to take precautions, as such bonds had no government guarantiee. The latter, in their state to please the Minister, directed that no American stocks, unless guaranteed by the United States government, should be quoted in the daily lists, adding the premolition that dealings in their mere in

the subject and would make it a matter of diplomatic action. On inquiry, however, we find that Mr. Baneroft did not see any occasion to interfere in the matter, as the aforesaid step was not an act of the government here. He informed us that if it had been, and couched in such indiscriminate terms, he should then have thought it his duty to interfere. At the same time he expressed his surprise that it should not be generally known here that no rallway bonds are guaranteed by government. The whole trouble, it appears, arose from the blunder of the bourse committee, who instead of limiting their caution to certain enterprises, sweepingly condemned the whole.

While on financial matters I may mention that

caution to certain enterprises, sweepingly condemned the whole.

While on financial matters I may mention that
2ve-twenty bonds are still a favorite investmenthere and maintain a steady price, varying seldom
more than one-eighth, when other securities suffer
very considerable fluctuations, as in the instance of
the Lombardy railway shares, which in the course of
last month fell twenty-eight per cent.

ROME.

The action of the North German Confederation
respecting the Council at Rome is no longer vehicd
in obscurity, as the semi-official organ, the Provinoffice Correspondence, writes as follows:—

The representations made by the French government to the

The representations made by the French government to the Pope, in order to prevent, if possible, the acceptance of resolutions in conflict with the civil laws of European States, met with the support of the Ambasador of the North German Confederation. True to the position heretofore occupied, the toyal government of Prussis has not written any note or sent any despatch to Rome, but instructed its Plenipotentiary to join in the recommendations of the French government. Bee verbal cognitionations and by the said Plenipotentiary have been forwarded in a confidential to Cardinal Antonelli.

have been forwarded in a confidential to Cardinal Antoneili.

I will conclude with some statistical remarks, which have just come under our notice, and may possibly interest your readers, According to latest researches the number of all languages in the world amounts to 3,642. Dialects are not included therein, as the Italian language alone, for instance, has twenty-seven dialects, and the Sciavonian as many different dialects as provinces.

third millions, or in each second one death. Average duration of life thirty-three years. A fourth of mankind die before the seventh year; the half before the seventeenth. Of 100,000 one only attains the age of 100; of 500, one ninety; of 100, one sixty years. Overgymen enjoy the longest lease of life; physicians

the shortest. Lastly, every twenty-eighth man of the male population of Europe is a soldier.

FRANCE.

The Cubinet Policy Before the Parliament Ministerial Tactics against the Opposition— Party Newspaper Organs and their Difficul-

We have just had a great day "entirely" for the Government. M. Ollivier has gained a decided victory in the Corps Legislatif. some of the "right" would have been glad, with-out coalescing with the "left," to have made a motion, motivée, which the latter could have accepted. Had this been effected and voted, the ministry must have resigned. M. Ollivier knew this, and took his precautions accordingly. The "right" dreads "like the devil does holy water" the withdrawal of article 291, which gives to the minister not only power to refuse periodical or permanent political meetings, but also all reunions of any nature comprised of more than twenty persons. The "right," moreover, is aware that (although its members would hall with delight the return of M. Rouher) if the article be withdrawn they would not

vernois make a speech nostile to the government in reference to the question yesterday before the Chamber the Cabinet would propose the abolition of the article, and that then his majority would consist of the centre drott (right centre) and the gauche. The "right" would thus be left in the lurch. The centre gauche (left centre) received the following hint from M. Ollivier:—"If you oppose the motion pur et sim-ple I will make no promise that the article shall be abolished during my administration, but if you do nulled, but when must be left to me." The Marquis d' Andelarre made his speech in that sense.

The next political event of the day is the position of M. Picard and his new party, the Gauche Consti-tutionnelle. He and his friends take the same line that M. Ollivier formerly did before coming in to power. Theirs may be considered a legitimate op doned republicanism to become supporters of the a strange situation. Not only is he the largest owner of shares in the Stecle and ex-political director of that paper, but he has also another journal, Les Electeurs, Libres. The latter has already announced itself as the organ of the new constitutional party, and, consequently, has become Napoleonist What the Steele will do it is impossible to say; but an article appeared in that journal on Priday in the aigre-doux style, lamenting what M. Picard had done. At any rate the Stècte will become better behaved, although it may not outwardly give up all republican appearance. One effect of the plebiscite was, you may remember, a discussion among the no, although the majority voted yes. Serious poli-

was, you may remember, a discussion among the members of the centre quuche, some of whom voted no, although the majority voted yes. Scrious politicians, although desiring ample democratic liberty, repullate the ambiguous situation of those deputies who, ander the pretence of being "irreconcitables," work to effect a revolution without considering the disastrous results with which it might be accompanied. The "extreme lett" and republican party, which but a short time since numbered forly, is now reduced to thirteen. The power of M. Olivier is at the present moment unlimited, and he knows it. A person spoke to him last week about the critical position of the government should M. Bethmont's interpolation be successful. The Prime Minister smiled and replied, "Let them do as they like; I am too strong for them."

At last it has been decided that the Haute Cour will assemble at Biols during the latter part of the month of June. The trial of those accused of complicity in the complot will be one of unusual interest. It has been asserted so boldly by the opposition journals that no conspiracy ever existed except in the imaginative minds of Monsieur le Préfet de Police and his satellites that, should the prosecution break down, the reputation of the government will be severely if not irreparably damaged. For months the authorities have persisted in their declaration of having discovered a wide-spread conspiracy, and it is not reasonable to suppose that the government would risk a trial unless certain of obtaining a conviction. That the struggle will be desperate cannot be doubted; for it will in reality be believed the ultra irreconcilables and the empire. Long before the reported conspiracy seriously occupied public attention I told you that the government was in possession of proofs that a complot was in existence. The source from which I gained my information was beyond suspicion, and the course of subsequent events justifies the supposition that the evidence which will be produced by the government on the trial wil

ence. M. Laboulaye attempted another lecture on Friday and the turnuit was resumed with additional violence. Long before the lecturer made his appearance the amphitheatre was filled to overdowing. The noise was deafening, and at hall-past twelve the ladies who had taken seats were forced to leave. The students then rushed towards the professor's coaire and within a second there appeared in grantic round hand on the large black board, written with chalk by a student, "Laboulaye—apostate—lectures closed on account of apostacy" Suddenly, the report was spread that M. Laboulaye would lecture in No. 7, Amphitheatre, Immediately the crowd flocked thither, tumbing, scrambling, pushing, and accompanied by frantacties of "Viva Laboulaye! Au Senat! L'Encrer!" Arrived, the students found the professor, dignified, smiling and imperturbable. For three-quarters of an hour he remained with his head to the storm, in the hope that a temporary luli in the consusion of longues would enable him to speak. It was in vain; the leat was overpowering; the students yelled—some in favor, others against the lecturer—and appeared by the increasing tumult to become more excited by their shouts. At last M. Laboulaye, finding that it was impossible to "get a word in edge-ways" beat a dignified retreat. There was an enormous crowd outside the Coliège de France, and on making his exit the professor was greeted with applause and hisses. The authorities of the college deserve great credit for not having demanded the assistance of the police. M. Laboulaye set an example of patience which should serve as a model for his assailants. At lectures to which students are forced to go some excuse may be made for obstreperous conduct; but at the Collège de France the course is free, public and gratutious, so that assuredly no sect of brawlers have the right to hinder their fellow-students from benefiting by the lectures of M. Laboulaye.

How People Live and plant has week in the rie-fielden. A lady entered a shop in the field and invented by a well dressed

sect of brawlers have the right to hinder their fellowstudents from benefiting by the lectures of M. Laboulaye.

How Prople Live and die in Paris.

A novel manner of rapidly making 200 francs was
invented by a well dressed man last week in the rie
Richellen. A lady entered a shop in that street and
purchased a gray silk dress. She was attentively
watched by a gentleman who had posted himself at
the door when she entered. When the lady took
from her purse a note for 200f, the gentleman rushed
forward, struck her and snatched the bank note
from her hand, saying as he did so, in an angry tone,
"I distinctly told you not to buy a dress. I have
watched you; you shall not have it." Having given
vent to this explosion of virtuous indignation he
"skedaddled," not forgetting to take with him the
bank note. The lady naturally did a fainting fit,
hysterics and other outward signs of female grief.
The spectators, believing that the gentleman was a
husband in a state of justifiable jealousy, said nothing. Nobody ever thinks of interfering between
man and wife in Paris. Marriage and justifiable
jealousy are synonymous terms here, and we are
accustomed to shut our eyes to domestic troubles.
Everything must come to an end, even fainting and
"high strikes;" so, in due course, the lady
came to her senses. The owner of the establisament then expressed the great affiction he
labored under, at having discovered that the lady
was dependent on such a brutal husband. "My
husband. I do not know him. I never saw him
hefore!" He was simply a chevatier a industrie in
the execution of his profession.

Of general news there is but little. During the
past ten days the National Guard has been imposing on us their military presence. The various legenous of Paris have been inspected on the espianade
des Invalides. They come rolling along the streets
with heavy funereal tread, preceded by pioneers and
band. Notwithstanding the military pomp with
which they are clothed and the warilke aspect they
attend to assume, there is something a

counter clothed in military array. My surprise was evident, for the good soul said, "Don't laugh, sir! I know it's all nonsense. Suppose there was an outbreak, what could I do? I never let off a gun in my life; I never killed a fly; I am always afraid of hurting myself with the implements of war. Whenever I am on duty, when I leave the house my wife embraces me, she says, I look so well 'in uniform." Alas! how many wives are there in Paris who likes their husbands to be in the National Guard, because it from time to time condemns their liege lords to a forced absence.

their husbands to be in the National Guard, because it from time to time condemns their liege lords to a forced absence.

A funeral of the most modest description, followed by a single mourner, a decreption old man, accompanied by a large poodle dog, attracted much attention as it proceeded to the Cemetery of Mont Parnasse, a few days since. The body about to be inserred was that of a man named Deschamps, concerning whom the following anecdote is related :—'On the night of the Mardi Gras, in the year 1822, the Prefect of Police was awakened by a violent ringing of the bell. His servant opened the door. A woman scarcely dressed and in tears rushed in, and saying "Save me! save me!" threw herself on her knees at the side of the astonished Prefect's bed. The terror of evil-doers recognized the Marquise de G.—, the wife of a high functionary. Her husband being detained at the palace in attendance on the king the Marquise de B.—, her lover, to supply his place. At one o'clock in the morning the Viconite had an attack of apoplexy and died suddenly. The terror siricken Marquise dereved hersed in has and related for the Pre-B—, her lover, to supply his place. At one o'clock in the morning the Viconite had an attack of apoplexy and died suddenly. The terror stricken Marquise dressed herself in haste and rushed to the Prefecture. The Prefect of Police, after a few momental reflection, said, "There is only one man who can extricate us from this dilemma. Return to your house, madame; dress the dead body and wait patiently." One hour later two men descended the staircase of the Marquis' house; they supported a third, who had apparently lost consciousness. At the street door a carriage was in waiting, into which the men entered with their charge. Some half drunken reveliers, returning from the masked ball, shouled, "Ah! there goes one who has had chough; they are obliged to take him home in a carriage." On the following morning the newspapers announced that the lifeless body of the Viconite de B—, pierced with three kuife wounds, had been found on the Plaine St. Denis. The assassin was never discovered. Six montas later the Marquise died; she was but twenty-tiev years of age, but her hair was white. Last week Deschamps, the instrument employed by the Préfect of Police to save her from public disgrace, was borne to his last resting place.

The Cabinet and the Opposition-Intrigue for Place and Power-Orleanism and the Le-

There is a great intrigue going on for the purpose of ousting the present Ministry and bringing into power many of those who held the reins of government prior to last January, although M. Rouher it is not intended should at the outset have a portefeuille. The plan of the intriguers is to form a new Cabinet, Roquette should return to the Ministry of the Interior, M. Magne to that of Finance and the Marquis de Lavallette to the Foreign Office. M. Ollivier, however, has refused to join this combination, as by so doing he would have to throw over his friends of the centre gauche and a portion of the centre droit. He has, moreover, the sugacity to see that the proposition is simply "the insertion of thin end of the wedge" for his own downfall. The intrigue has actually been carried

Connected with the above are certain editors of newspapers, such as the Pays, the Orleanist, the legitimist and republican organs. They proposed to have a dinner at the Cascade, in the Bois de Boulogue for the purpose of coming to an under-

into the Tuileries, but the Emperor, like M. Oilivier,

will not listen to it, and the result is the strengthen-

ing, if possible, of the entente cordiale between the

standing and pledging themselves to do all in their power to "turn out" the present Ministry. Many of the editors accepted the invitation, believing that the dinner was to be simply a professional and friendly affair, unconnected with polities. The true intent, however, having come to the knowledge of M. Pletri, the Frefect of Police, that functionary has forbidden the dinner. It is contrary to the law for more than twenty persons to meet for the discussion of political matters without the consent of the police.

Editorial Argument.

A short time since the Pups published a strong article against the Rappel. Its author, M. Henride Is Garde, was challenged by M. Rufina, one of the editors of the republican journal. The duel will take place to-morrow at Quiverain, beyond the frontiers. Conditions:—Pistois, hair triggers; distance, twenty-five paces, with permission to advance ten and to fire at any time during the walk. If both the combatants advance the whole distance permitted before firing they will be only separated by five paces, and should not each succeed in killing his adversary—why it's a pity. In Belgium there is no law against duelling; here principals and seconds are punished. If, therefore, you wish to murder a man, allowing him at the same time to return the compliment, and you should have some wasse cash in your pocket, it is advisable to invest in a ticket for La Belgique.

The IBERIAN QUESTION.

In your pocket, it is advisable to hirest in a state for La Belgique.

The iberian Question.

Nobody takes the slightest interest in the Portugese revolution, and the French government participates in the opinion. Whenever Louie is Minister, Saidanha heads a military revolt and is sure of success. Within six months after Saidanha becomes Minister, Louie plays the same cards and is sure to win. A friend of mine told an attache of the Portugese Embassy to state this view of the case to his Ambassador, who endorsed it as correct.

IMPERIAL SALAD AND COURT COSTUME.

Saide Imperiated Of course you are acquainted with the mode of its manufacture—asparagus points and slices of truffles. Do you like it? Yes. So did the guests at the Tuileries the other night; they consumed it in vast quantities at the supper table.

Salade Imperiate! Of course you are acquainted with the mode of its manulacture—asparagus points and shees of truffles. Do you like it? Yes, So did the guests at the Tulleries the other night; they consumed it in vast quantities at the supper table. Salads Imperiate and strawberries were devoured in a manner that would imply that the six hundred invited to the ball given by the Empress had refrained from dinner in order to do justice to the mediange now in fashion.

The Emperor and Empress entered the Salle des Maréchaux shortly after ten o'clock and retured at minight, her Majesty was dressed simply, but, as usual, in excellent taste; blue sik dress, with small flounces of white lace, a few vhoiets in the hair and a diamond necklace—bold bout. The refreshment table was arranged in a charming manner; a payllion of rare plants reached to the arched roof of the galerie de la Paix, the interior of which, divided by steps covered with a profusion of fresh flowers, was brillmantly illuminated by an invisible light, and, in the background, an enormous circus over melis spread its dark green paim leaves over all. The effect was simularly beautiful.

COLLEGIATE "TRECONCILEABLES."

There was a storm at the Collège de France when M. Laboulaye resumed his lectures, which had ceased since the Easter nolidays. Long before the appointed hour the salle was crowded. When M. Laboulaye macompanied by waving of hats. When the applause had ceased the hair resounded with hostile cries of "au Sénat I au Sénat!" which issued from two groups of six or seven young men. This made the partisans of M. Laboulaye redouble their applause, amid counter cries of "viencrier! Pencrier!" M. Laboulaye said he was fully determined to remain until the hour had elapsed, determined to remain until the hour had elapsed, and that if they would laten to him they should have the history of the encreer (inkstand). He then continued in the papulase with the interruptions, so that it may be more easy to prove who had voted for me wished to honor me with a so

has now lost his position; for he is rejected by both parties.

DECORATIONS.

Frenchmen are always eager for foreign decorations, and, fortunately for their taste, there is but little difficulty in obtaining them. The "palms" of the French Academy and of the University are really worth having, as they are only awarded by the Minister of Instruction to persons of merit. The palm of the Academy is in silver; that of the University in gold, with blue ribbons. The distinction is given to authors or men who have become celebrated in the various sciences. None but those already decorated with the Legion of Honor can obtain the University paim. M. R. Mitchell, chief editor of the Constitutionnel, has just received that decoration, and this morning the Comte de Caccia. Secretary to the Director of the Press, at the Ministere de l'Interior, was decorated with the palm of the Academy. A plentiful supply of the Legion of Honor ribbon will be distributed on the 15th of August, the Emperors fete day. Among others to be decorated on that occasion is M. Mitchell, father of the editor of the Constitutionnel. For many years he has rendered service to France, especially in conserving to the casion is M. Mitchell, father of the editor of the con-stitutionnel. For many years he has rendered service to France, especially in conserving to this country the transit of the Indian mail. PREPARING FOR THE LAW COURTS. We are promised an expose of misplaced affection before the law courts. A Parisian, who had rapidly

made a large fortune in trade, was possessed of the unhappy ambition to become the worst half of a great lady, and he married the widow of the Marquis De P——. The patrician soon became tired of the alliance, left the conjugal roof, started one of her own and reassumed her title of Marquise. The ex-trader of leather was delighted to get rid of her; but as his wife during her residence with him had appropriated to her own use bonds and bilis payable to bearer, amounting in all to a considerable amount, the husband claimed them in a business manner. To this she paid no attention, and Benedict went himself to her house. An altereation—snarp, short and declsive—took place. Martame ia Marquise ordered her servants to but her lord and master out of the door in the most summary manner. This not being to his taste he seized a chair and macadamized windows, glasses, porceiain, pictures and servants' heads, the tongues in which sereamed for help, until the arrival of the police put an end to the uproar.

MURDER.

an end to the uproar.

Another murder of a brutal character is reported. On the 19th inst, an agriculturist found near a wood at Vilyy le Francois (Marne) the dead body of a man wint the face turned to the ground. It was clothed only with a coat, shirt and pair of socks. At a distance of 150 metres were the embers of a wood fire, which had without doubt been made for the purpose of burning parts of the clothes, as the remnants of a pair of boots and three buttons were found completely carbonized. Further on was found the pieces of a feit hat, without a particle of the lining. In one of the cont pockets were several articles, among ofters the Pett Journal and the Journal Officiel, of the 18th inst. The shift is marked with the letters J. M. With this exception there is nothing by which to recognize the victim, as the lips and part of the chin have been cut off, and the eyes have been torn from their sockets. On the left breast are six wounds, made with a large halfe or poignard, on the back two similar wounds, on the head seven or eight, and on the left cheek a gun or pistol shot wound. The individual is completely tunknown in the district. The body appears to be that of a man in easy circumstances.

In the central markets there is a portion reserved especially for the sale of pork. Yesterday it was in a siste of unsual excitement, a child of eleven years of age murdered a butcher who was teasing a young buildog, which gave great offence to the boy. The moiplent assassin having told him to desist without effect he immediately seized a cuttass which was within a few yards of him and plunged it into the breast of the unhappy butcher.

One of my cocked hatted friends of the police appears to be of an ammoty nature. He was on intimate terms with a publican named Gossart, living in the Rue de la Gaite. The publican's wife also smiled beniznly on Monsieur le sergent de Ville, who was evidently in clover. Some friends of the husband told him that the policeman was too attentive to his wife, and when Runee, the policema

misfortune. As for the husband nobody paid attention to him, and he effected his own arrest and gave himself up to the Commissary of Police.

HONOR TO INDUSTRY.

The Emperor has made a nomination to the grade of Chevalier de la Lézion d'Honneur, which has given general satisfaction to the working classes. During the past fifty years M. Knust has worked in the leading planoforte manufactories. He is at present foreman in an establishment. The firm wished that their forema, should profit by the merit of their planos, and his Majesty has accorded the red ribbon to M. Knust. A large number of workmen in this branch of industry waited on the Minister of Fine Aris last week and expressed a desire to personally thank the Emperor for the distinction he had awarded their foreman. His Majesty has received a deputation of the workmen with great affability and expressed the great sa isfaction it had given him to decorate M. Knust.

LIGHT FROM THE EAST.

The Celestials have again shown us the light of their countenances. The Chinese Embassy arrived on Sunday, and leave this day for Florence. Six weeks in liaily, and off they go to Madrid to sign a treaty of commerce between John Chinaman and Spain.

DARKNESS OF INTELLECT.

Spain.

DARKNESS OF INTELLECT.

Two nights since a man hammered as loudly as he could at the gate of the prison Sainte Pélagie. He must see Rochefort at any price, as he had two letters in his pocket—one for that irascible irreconcilable deputy, the other for Napoleon III. "I am," said he, "the Son of God, and I have the power of God." He had not, however, the power to protect himself from arrest and a subsequent interview with the Commissary of Police.

THE PRES.

Commissary of Police.

THE PRESS.

The correctional tribunal has pronounced judgment against the four journals—Le Rappel, le Réveil, le Siècle, l'Avenir National—prosecuted for having published the faise proclamation attributed to Prince Louis Bonaparte. The judgment is long, but the result is that the gérants of the above newspapers have each been sentenced to one month's imprisonment and 1,000f. fine. The court orders that the said judgment shall be printed in tuil at the head of each journal at the expense of the condemned; moreover, the suppression and destruction of all the articles which has e been and may be signed. The accused are condemned to pay all expenses.

ENGLAND.

The March to Rome or "No Popery ?"

[From the London News.]

After the usual annual examination of the boys' school a few days since, at the Borough Road schools Earl Russell presided at the sixty-fifth general meeting of the British and Foreign School Society, and was supported by Lord Lyveden, Mr. Baines, M. P.; Mr. Dixon, M. P.; Mr. S. Gurney, M. P.; Mr. Pease, M. P.; Mr. V. Harcourt, M. P.; Mr. Sartoris, M. P.; Sir W. Sterling, the Revs. T. Binney, Hugh Allen, D. Fraser, Canon Cromwell, T. Brockway, J. S. Wading-

ton, Dr. J. H. Gladstone, &c. The report, an abstract of which was read by the Secretary, referred to the principles of the society as uniting reverence for Scripture truth with respect for the conscientious convictions of all, and cited numerous testimonies to the value of the

as uniting reverence for Scripture truth with respect for the conscientious convictions of all, and cited numerous testimonies to the value of the moral and religious as well as intellectual instruction given in British schools.

Earl Russell said—I do not think I can take a better opportunity of delivering to you my opinions with regard to this society and the position in which the question of education stands than when we are returning our thanks to her Mujesty the queen. From its first beginning (sixy-two years ago) this society has received the patronage and support of the Crown. (Hear, hear.) From the days of George III. until now we have received support and assistance from the royal authority. (Cheers.) It has been suited, I believe, by some over-zeaious friends of mime that I was the person who first set up this society, and that I is a pet or fancy of mime to support. I am entitled to no such honor—to no such distinction. My father, indeed, had a great share in its first foundation, and I had the sentiments which always intuenced him implanted by him in my mind in 'my early days; and all the credit I can claim is, that I have maintained the principles I imbibed from my father, and have endeavored to carry into effect those views which he throughout his life held. (Hear.) This question of mational education is one that at the present moment divides public opinion; and it is necessary, therefore, to recur to some of the first principles of this society. Now, the first principle of all was that we should introduce religion into our teaching, and that the Bible should be the foundation of that teaching. For my part, I cannot consider a young man educated if he has not received relignous instruction. He may read and write well, be well versed in arithmetic, geography, history and other subjects, but that is instruction, and I certainly should not call the person whose attainments were limited to these an educated man, unless he at the same time had implanted in his mind the principle of the society, and for this, that although you have been assured by my ble friend, Lord Lyveden, that if sent up by House of Commons it will receive the ready ass

of the House of Lords, it must be borne in mind that every peer may enter his protest; and if I should find that the bill, as it comes up from the House of Commons, enacting for perpetuity secular education for this country, should fall to embody the three principles I have enumerated. I shall enter my protest against it. (Cheers.) I trust, however, that no such calamity will happen. Indeed, I am confident it will not. I have great confidence in Mr. Foster, in his broad and enlightened principles, and his Puritanical descent, to which he himself has referred; but I have just come from a country where the great question under discussion was whether they should vote the infallibility of the Pope. I have nothing to do with that, but I have not come home to England to vote the infallibility of any Minister, however talented. I shall therefore, watch auxiously the proceedings of the House of Commons. In my opinion the bill, which is very combilicated, deserves careful investigation, and men like my honorable friend Mr. Balnes I am sure will not vote for any clause in it without knowing the length to which it might be catoreed, and the actual operation to which it might extend. (Cheers.) There are two other questions of great importance in connection with this subject of national education. It is well known that the Irish Roman Catholle bishops have for some time complained that we have

with this subject of national education. It is well known that the Irish Roman Catholic bishops have for some time complained that we have a denominational system of education here, and that it has not been extended to Ireland. Although the report of the Commission appointed to Inquire into the state of education in Ireland has not yet been presented it is no doubt in a forward state, and will appear when the English Education bill shall have been disposed of. If the bill for England shall have been disposed of. If the bill for England shall have been disposed of. If the bill for England shall have been disposed of. If the bill for England shall have been disposed of. If the bill for England shall have been disposed of. If the bill for England shall have been disposed of. If the bill for England shall have been disposed of. If the bill for England shall have been disposed of. If the bill for England shall reland, "and the mixed system of education which was established in 1831 will be discarded. Now, what will be the consequences of denominational education in Ireland's There are children of Protestants to the number of 24,000 in Ireland, scattered about in the various schools where the Roman Catholics form the great majority. The system of the Roman Catholic Church is very absolute. I remember some time ago Bishop Griffiths, on my saving to lim, "If we propose any system of education we shall not interfere with your religious views," replying, "That is all very well; but every subject taught is with us connected with religion and unless we have the entire control of the schools we shall not be assisfied." The result, then, in Ireland will be that these 24,000 Protestant children will be either obliged to submit to being taught Roman Catholic doctrines or be driven out of the schools altogether, and that, I think, would not be fitting for the House of Lords to decide. Another matter to be borne in mind by the House of Lords is that the Church of England to the Church of Rome, by introducing Into our churches mu rath which at the time of the Reformation we abjured. (Hear, hear.) Therefore if we establish in the schools the denominational teaching of the Church of Enghand we cannot be quite sure what in ten, twenty or thirty years hence that leaching will be. I remember a ciever work called "Foul Play," wherein the two authors describe a snip coming from Australia having as passenger a returned convict on board, who, hearing a strange noise every night, watches and finds it proceeds from some men boring a hole with a gimlet in the ship's bottom, the consequence of which is that she founders. I sometimes think that there is a gimlet at work at the bottom of the Courch of England. (Hear, hear.) I trust the object of those who are using it will be defented; but I cannot nelp thinking that it behooves all men, not only dissenters, but low church and broad churchmen—all, in short, who do not belong to the ritualists—to be watchild in all they do, and take care that this Protesiant country shall retain its Protesiant Bible, its Protestant teaching, its Protestant schools, and continued cheering.)

The Schools in Scotland.

The Scottish Central Association of Schoolmasters at Stirling, May 7, resolved that in practice they found no difficulty necessarily connected with communicating religious instruction in their schools; that a national system, combining the leading features of the parochial system, was the most desirable for the country, and that the Revised Code examinations tend to lower the status of schoolmasters.

What the Catholies of Britain Say.

What the Catholies of Britain Say.

[From the London Globe.]

A statement which has been adopted by a meeting of Catholies, in which the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Howard of Glossop and the Master of Lovat took part, deciares that to compel Catholie children to board in schools in which, contrary to the principles of the Catholie religion, secular and religious instruction will not go hand in hand, "would be to institute a religious grievance, both contrary to the principles professed by all parties at this time and without any parallel in countries of mixed religions." The Education bill, as it now stands, so say the Catholies, "would make England an exception to the whole civilized world, since there is not any instance on the Continent of Europe or in America in which primary education is at the same time compulsory and undenominational.

The Marchioness of Queensberry maintains on the education and Church question generally that to be a Catholic is not necessarily to be a Papist, and most strenuously demes the doctrine that the Pope, or any other ecclosiastical power, Catholic or Protestant, has any temporal authority, directly or indirectly, in Ireland. Her Grace adds:—

There must be a "unanimity of sentment and a leavening of thereby" before ferland can arrive at that gesting of

of thought" before Ireland can arrive at that deading of greatness which is in store for her, Circumstances have, through the mercy of the good and great tood, paved the way for this thrice-blessed union. Let us all hall it with 199 and gratitude, and strive, each of us, individually, to keep up ne same, instead of attempting to quench it by word of deed; but yet, surely, it shall not be quenched, for "God is with us." We hope all things from a native Parliament but if these hopes are not realized, the rush will, after all, in evitably come. May God save Ireland from this terrible alternative and raise up in her legislators, Protestant and Catholic, who will they denarring all from a continuance in

Preparing for the Vote by Ballot-Constitu-

Preparing for the Vote by Ballot—Constitutional Revolution.

(From the London Times, May 9.)

The Ballot will be launched on the Parliamentary waters. Lord Hartington will ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the practice of Parliamentary yeters. Lord Hartington will ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the practice of Parliamentary elections. What will be its fate is a matter upon which conjecture may easily go wrong, and, indeed, the feelings with which it will be received by the House and the country are exceedingly mixed and various. There is one party, or remmant of a party. who will hall the bill with unmixed gratification. The surviving radicals of 1822 must see in its promise the last drucke of their creed realized. The men for whom Mr. Joseph Hume was an apostlenow few of them are left among us!—may join in a feeble quavering of Simeon's song adapted to their own experience. Their numbers have dwindled away, their strength is gone, their revelation is exhausted; such of them as still live on flad themselves among a generation thinking other thoughts and speaking another inaguage, and are startled and alarmed by proposals on every side for extending the sphere of government in direct violation of the doctrines of their early life; but they may still take consolation in the knowledge that the ballot—the only real and trustworthy machinery for regenerating the world—is taken up by a liberal Ministry. These radicals of the past have, of course, a parry in the opposite ranks corresponding to them. There are conservatives who have survived their illusions and who recognized the truth that its their fate to be beaten. As measure after measure they opposed has been carned against them, they have at last come to believe that their opposition guarantees the ultimate success of every project they may resist. They feel their forces chiling, and are almost prepared to bow to the inventible victory of their assidants. Between these two ranks there is a younger band, whose haired of the ballot is more cordial eve

The Postal Telegraph System.

The Postal Telegraph System.

[From the London Sun.]

The number of telegraphic messages forwarded from postal telegraph stations in the kingdom in four weeks was as follows:—In the week ending April 9, 199,502 messages were transmitted, showing an increase of 4,341 on the previous week. In the week ending April 16, 167,807 messages were sent, being a decrease in number of 11,755 on the previous week. The falling off is accounted for by the small amount of business transacted on Good Friday and the following day. In the weeks ending April 23 and 30, 170,659 and 172,746 messages were despatched respectively.

TURKEY.

and Cabinet Aid of the Viceroy-The Free Passage of the Bosphorus-Railroad Progress-Colonization from the West.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 31, 1870. CONSTANTINOPLE, May 31, 1870.
In alluding some time ago to the affairs of Egypt and the ambitions designs of the Vicercy. I made use June 7, 1870.

of the Household French proverb qui a bu botra-"He who has tasted the cup, will have the desire to taste it again." If the rumors which now reach is again from Egypt be true, it would appear that tually taking, quiet sips of the cup of ambition by ontinuing his purchases of arms and warlike stores, and by doing this with an apparent desire to invite remarks and remonstrances from the Porte rather

These rumors, with the fact that he took no notice whatever of the Porte's protests against the last loan of £5,000,000 sterling contracted in Paris have brought about a renewed feeling of distrust against him, and to all appearances it is doubtful now if he will be allowed to pay his visit to the Suitan this summer. In fact, it may be said with regard to the so-called settlement of the late Egyptian question, approaching, directly or indirectly, that great political bugbear, the Eastern question, the wise heads of Europe are contented with any "patchwork" settlement which puts off the evil hour, when, willy the question, though it appears to me that by acting the question, though it appears to me that by acting as they seem to do—in all matters regarding the inst—on the principle that enough for the day is the evil thereof, they are just playing into the hands of those who look forward with satisfaction to the time when patching up will no longer be possible, and when they must either leave the sek man to take care of himself without, in the interval, having allowed him the requisite peace of mind and nour-ishment subclent to give him strength, or they must come in again and attend personally to any necessary amputations.

allowed him the requisite peace of mind and nour istiment sunfacient to give him strength, or they must come in again and attend personally to any necessary amputations.

A rather silly act of the Viceroy has given rise to some comment this week. The Egyptian Steam Company, of which he is the largest apareholder, has just been taken over by him entirely, and it is said that it will no longer navigate under its present name of the "Azizhe Company" (Aziz being the Sultan's name), but under quother denomination. The incident is trivial and likely to pass without any official remark, but the public naturally points a finger at it.

In the meantime the Viceroy's brother here, Mustapha Pazil, continues in the Sultan's good graces, and holds the high post of President of the Grand Council, while the uncle, Halim Pacha, is pressing a heavy claim for indemnity againg the Viceroy.

The new regulations regarding the liberty of passage for all vessels through the Dardanelles and Bosphorus at all hours do not give general satisfaction. Not only the extra fee charged for the permission is a most heavy one, but with regard to large steamers the laberty allowed them is quite library. The foreign embassies have protested, and consequently the affair is far from being reckoned as settled.

The Public Works Mussier, the Armenan Davud Pacha, has been very ill. His detractors say that his sudden elevations have turned his head. His illness may account for the fact that the promised works of the railway and other improvements have not yet been commenced in the neighborhood of the capital. Road making in the next that the promised works of the railway and other improvements have not yet been commenced in the neighborhood of the capital. Road making in the provinces is, however, actively pushed on: the long net feet, ir road from Trebizond to the interior has been taken in hand, and we hear from Adrianophe that a great deal has been done there also during the bast six months.

The project of turning Western emigration on to Turkey is

THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF ART.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:can Museum of Art in the city of New York. When established it should furnish a detailed history of painting, engraving, statuary and architecture, of modern art, particularly American, it should be comprehensive. It should not dwell too much upon the traditionary past, but form rather a compre sive museum of the living present. In history it should furnish the outlines. An intimate study of art from the Real-Museo of Madrid, to the Hermitage of St. Petersburg, and from the National Gallery to the Vatican, is the writer's only apology to making a few private suggestions in regard to a Metropolitan Art Museum. From the aggregate suggestions of all will come the consummation of a perfect collection. Every one absolutely in earnest, like the graduate of Oxford, will be an element of strength in the coming work. Thousands of great pictures and engravings are already in the country, and, if every friend of art will tell where he knows certain pictures to be, the aggregate will make a

The museum should be situated in some central

locality, where ladies and lovers of art could rendezvous at all times. The Louvre and Borghese are always central art circles. The art centre of New York will one day be about where is now situated the Reservoir, corner Forty-second street and Fifth avenue. The Reservoir not being needed will soon give way to some public building. Why not locate the museum there?

As remarked before, the museum should be in a degree historic. It should show the travel of art from Gianta da Pisa, of the twelfin centary, up through the Umbrian, Florentine, Venetian, Bealonge, German, French and American schools. Panters who have made art epochs should be more fully represented. They are the art posts of the centuries. Such were the relitious Fra Angelico of the fourteenth century: French and American schools. Panters who have made art epochs should be more fully represented. They are the art posts of the centuries. Such were the relitious Fra Angelico of the fourteenth century: French and Landscape Leonard. Andrea the Sarto, the thickness of Raphael in the Girst and Leonard. The Christ palescent the Christ palescent, the Landscape Leonard. The Christ palescent the Christ palescent, the Landscape Leonard. The Christ palescent the Christ palescent, the Landscape Leonard. The Christ palescent the Christ palescent, the Landscape Leonard. The Christ palescent the Christ palescent, the Landscape Leonard. The Christ palescent palescent palescent palescent palescent palescent palesce